

MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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NO. 46.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

We wish to call the attention of our readers, who reside within the limits of this Society, to its situation, and if any others of our readers in other parts of the State, find themselves similarly situated in regard to the societies in their own section, perhaps our remarks may be applicable to them.

The society above named, was the first county society organized in the State. It was the pioneer in the good cause of agricultural improvement, in our borders, and from its example, and the influence that has grown out of it, all the others have started up within the county, and taken a part of its territory, and a portion of the funds contributed to it, by the State. Of this we do not complain; we wish them success and prosperity. But there is one cause of complaint. It is the apathy of farmers within the limits of the society to its wants, and to its support.

It is a melancholy fact that not more than one in a hundred of the farmers within the sphere of the action of the society, belong to it, or pay a copper toward its support, or lift a finger in the labor of its operations. Is this right? Is it fair or just, that a handful, merely, of your neighbors should pay all the money, and do all the labor necessary to carrying on the institution, that, certainly, say what you will about it, tends to improve and elevate, and make profitable and honorable the profession of agriculture? This apathy and sluggishness of the many, makes it exceedingly burdensome to the few who really have to labor hard to keep the society in existence and in operation. The committee, perhaps, are not aware of this. They see only the results, and not the labor. They come together on the days of the show, they find the field prepared, pens all built, prize list all made out, persons to attend to all the duties requisite, and everything moving pretty well. They do not consider the actual time spent and the real hard labor, both of mind and hand, of a few who have been under the necessity of leaving their own business, and expending their money and time and toil, that all these things should go on systematically, and in order. Now we put it to you as an honest farmer, and a lover of fair play, ought you not to help in this matter? Is it doing as you would be done by, to enjoy all the benefits and perform none of the sacrifices? So far has the present order of things gone on in this way, that it has become absolutely necessary to have a reorganization of the Society, and during the coming winter, every farmer in the limits of this Society will probably be called upon personally, and his decision obtained whether he is willing to take hold and perform some other part in the play, than merely going to the show and exhibiting his cattle and produce, and enjoying the fun at the expense of a very few of his neighbors. We have thrown these hints out this week, that you might think upon and make up your mind, in regard to your several duties, in this respect.

Transplanting Evergreens.

Having had several enquiries made of us, respecting the best time of transplanting evergreens, we would answer, as we always have, Transplant in the winter, when you can carry a large number of earth from around the roots. Some modification of this mode has been adopted by Alexander Johnson, Jr., of Wiscasset, which we like. For the benefit of our querist, we copy his remarks upon this subject, from the Maine Farmer of last January.

My way, says he, is to transplant large evergreens and other trees. Select the trees in February and March. Cover their frozen roots with evergreen boughs, a foot deep, and keep the roots from drying. Dig the hole in April, or last of March, for the tree, and then go and get the tree, roots, and soil, and set it out first rate, and it will grow first rate. I have Norway pines, (he says) twenty feet high, planted as above, three years ago—splendid trees now.

Beans Again.

Mr. Editor:—Since my last letter, I have harvested my beans, and am now ready to give you my opinion of the best way. I pulled them when the leaves were quite green, and laid them on the grass sufficiently long to let the leaves wither a little, and then hauled them in, and spread them on some poles, across the beams, directly over the barn floor. I spread them a foot thick, and when I got them down to thrash I found them in good order. The beans turned out bright, and the vines were completely dried. I consider this much the best way to save beans. You not only avoid the exposure to rains and milder, which they are liable to when stacked in the field, but the vines, by being cured when a little green, retain their sweetness and make better fodder. Stacking them is a very good way, if rightly done; but after the labor is expended, what better are we off if they are still in the field. The labor of stacking them is enough to get them into the barn and put them where they will dry equally as well, if not a little better than when stacked.

In regard to corn—much has been said through the columns of your paper, about the best way to harvest it. I have been, heretofore, rather in favor of the old way of topping the stalks; but this year I let it stand until the ear was pretty well ripened, cut it up at the roots, and then put it into the barn and hauled it. I think this the better way. Some stack it in the field after cutting it up. This is also a good way. The fodder is much better, and the corn ripens better to let the stalks stay as usual.

In writing the above, I do not pretend to say

that my way is altogether the best—I express my opinion—others may think differently, and perhaps have a better way; if so, let's have it. Some of our experienced farmers throughout the State, ought to write more for the Maine Farmer, and let us know the method they pursue in the various departments of farming. I am "green" at the business, and want information, and all the way to get it is to be willing to expose my ignorance.

F. A. A. K.

Fayette, November 2d, 1850.

NOTE. True, they ought to write more. Many, very many valuable facts could be thus disseminated. Suppose every farmer in Maine should send us, once a month, a communication on some practical subject—wouldn't it make a large and valuable mass of information in a year?

[EDITOR.]

Written for the Farmer.

Founded Bones for Apple Trees.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to enquire whether founded bones are beneficial to apple trees, if put on in quantities around the roots? If so, about what quantity? Should they be applied in the spring or fall? Also, what kind of manure or compost is the best to help the growth of trees that have been set out from two to six years?

Any information upon the above subject, which you can communicate through your paper, will be thankfully received.

Respectfully yours, A. SAWYER.

Cooper, October 26, 1850.

NOTE. Founded bones are excellent for apple trees. A bushel to each tree will not be amiss. If you cannot get founded bones, burnt bones will do, or bones that have had the grease and gelatine dissolved out by strong lye, and thus become pulverized.

We find, in this section, that swamp muck, mingled with barn-yard or hog-yard manure, or with ashes or lime, makes excellent manure for apple trees. [EDITOR.]

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Carrots Recommended.

Mr. Editor:—I take the Maine Farmer in company with my next door neighbor. Much is said about carrots, and but very little of the carrot, which I consider superior to any other root cultivated in this State, for feeding to neat cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

I last spring planted a piece with corn, lightly dressed for that crop—only a common shovel full of manure in the hill. I reserved the ends of a few rows for carrots. The furrows were from four to five feet apart, in which I planted a row of carrots. Considering them too far apart, I made a row of hills between every two far, in which I let grow in each hill three or four plants. I partially thinned them out, and kept the weeds from growing over them. As soon as they were large enough for table use, we used from them till harvest, which was about the middle of October. I then dug thirty-seven bushels of excellent carrots on a piece of ground four and one-half rods long, and one rod and fourteen feet wide. On this piece I spent about three days of labor. I do not mention this as an extra crop. Had I improved the ground to the best advantage, I might have obtained several bushels more, and probably I might have raised more turkeys on the same ground. But how will they compare in value with the carrot? Instead of giving a rich color and flavor to butter in mid-winter, it would be the reverse. The taste of any epicure may be gratified by giving to each milk, in addition to her allowance of hay, three pounds of carrots per day; and a good effect will be seen, by giving them to beef cattle, horses and sheep.

One of your correspondents observes that some farmers lose two or three, and some all their calves. I have not lost one in the winter season for thirty years, and I commonly raise all my early ones. I think if farmers will keep warm stables, and dig jackets, and feed with carrots, they will not lose their calves.

J. H.

New Portland, Oct. 22, 1850.

Suggestions for Farmers.

Here are two or three excellent suggestions by a correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph. They are not only valuable, but just in season.

If you have any bean straw, do not permit it to be wasted, but feed it to your sheep. These animals are remarkably fond of it, and will partake of it freely when they refuse the best English hay, or even grain. It is sometimes passed through a chaffing machine, and fed to them while sucking their lambs; but I consider this superfluous, as I have never yet known them to refuse it even when they have been too sick to partake of other food. Mouldy beans may be cleaned, freed from their disagreeable odor, and rendered excellent feed for sheep, simply by pouring hot water over them. If not very strongly tainted, they may possibly be rendered fit for culinary purposes.

Pears, that are "buggy" make an excellent feed for swine. The nutritive matter contained in the pea is greater, per pound, than that of any other vegetable, and when ground into meal, or modified by soaking, it becomes one of the best articles for fattening swine possible to be obtained.

Pears which have "bugs" in them are utterly unfit for human food; and there is no disposing of them in the market; so that, all things considered, their appropriation in this manner, is the most economical that can be devised.

Yarrow. See that all your yards are now replenished with some substance that will absorb and retain the liquid excrement voided by your animals during the fall and winter. It will subserve a double purpose—furnish a good bed for the animals to repose on before the snow falls, and during the cold chilling nights of the later autumn, and supply an excellent manure for your field crops in the spring. More attention should be accorded to this subject, and I trust farmers will soon awake to fresh application of its importance, and graduate their course accordingly.

Louisiana appropriates annually \$550,000 to the support of education; being more in proportion to her wealth and population, than is bestowed by any other State in the world.

Hay is very scarce in Ohio, especially in the northern portion. In Cleveland it is now selling at from \$16 to \$18 per ton.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Incidents.

The Committee on Incidents, before reporting in detail, would respectfully thank the Trustees for the abundance of labor which they provided for them during the exhibition of yesterday. They undoubtedly meant that whoever else might be idle, this committee should not be, so long as there was such an array of unclassified articles to be passed over by the "regulars" to them, for examination. They probably imbibed the idea of good old Bonyan, that "an idle brain was the Devil's workshop,"—and as his sable majesty is generally pretty well supplied with "workshops" of that kind, they would rescue the Incidental Committee from his clutches for that day, at least.

They accordingly kept us "snapping" the live-long day, upon all sorts of Yankee notions and devices, from fat oxen and stud horses down to bandboxes and glove purses.

As the trustees dare not put their bumps of order to the stretch of an attempted classification, the committee deem it expedient to be equally wise, and will report upon the articles examined in the "better shelter" manner in which they found them.

The first thing they examined was a lot of chairs. This article of dairy furniture has been a standing subject for the exercise of Yankee ingenuity ever since the establishment of the Patent Office, and every year some new modification is ushered before the cream-churning, butter-loving community. The whole world is full of chairs, indeed, the world itself is a chair, on a magnificent scale. Both kinds depend upon the principle of agitation for their results,—the world differing from the dairyman's chair only in this:—it has to churn a vast deal more of skin-milk than his.

Although the chairs to be examined were numbered 82, the printed label upon them divulged the secret that they were "Chapin's Patent Atmospheric Thermometric Churn," made by Messrs. John Manley and N. T. Hanson, of Augusta. They were well made, and combined all the requisites of a good churn, together with ease of operation. We award the manufacturers a Diploma as a testimony that the society duly appreciate their efforts in easing the labor of mankind in buttering their bread.

Next we examined a lot of doors and sashes, from the manufactory of Colman, Barton, & Bran, of Augusta. The manufacture of these articles by machinery is a great improvement in the art, inasmuch as it insures uniformity of size, appearance, and strength. It also enables the manufacturer to afford them to the purchaser at a cheaper rate. These exhibited were firmly and neatly put together. We award a diploma to the manufacturers of them.

From doors we very naturally come to gates, and we were accordingly called upon by B. C. Borden, to examine a newly constructed gate, called "Smith's Patent Vertical Gate." This is an entirely new principle. Instead of moving on hinges horizontally the bars are so arranged as to lift upward like the bars of a parallel rail.

There are many advantages in this. The wind cannot blow them open,—surely cattle cannot break them open,—and in this country, where the snow often falls "a foot," you can open them without shovelling away a snow bank, every day or two. We award Mr. Colby a diploma for this gate.

A lot of "sundries" were presented to us for consideration, numbered as follows:

No. 1, (Charles H. Quinnes, large and fair, No. 51, (Mr. Mathias Smith, Redfield.) We award a gratuity to the owner of them.

No. 2, (Charles H. Quinnes, large and fair, No. 51, (Mr. Mathias Smith, Redfield.) We award a gratuity to the owner of them.

No. 3, (Charles H. Quinnes, large and fair, No. 51, (Mr. Mathias Smith, Redfield.) We award a gratuity to the owner of them.

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No. 26, (Charles H. Quinnes, large and fair, No. 51, (Mr. Mathias Smith, Redfield.) We award a gratuity to the owner of them.

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No. 30, (Charles H. Quinnes, large and fair, No. 51, (Mr. Mathias Smith, Redfield.) We award a gratuity to the owner of them.

Portland. We cannot enumerate all of them, as he had every thing handy, from a jack-knife to a pruning-hook. They were all of excellent manufacture, and served to enrich the Show very essentially. We thank Mr. G. for the pains he has taken in bringing so many articles forward, and award him a diploma,—at the same time taking the liberty of recommending our friends, who may need anything in his line, to call upon him, at Market Square, Portland, where they will be sure to find what they want, and a gentleman who will use them with great urbanity.

Next we were called upon to examine a splendid assortment of bonnets. These bonnets were of all sorts, sizes, colors, and materials, with trimmings to match,—Jenny Lind bonnets among the rest,—whether the Swedish Nightingale ever tried them we cannot say, but your committee verily believe that it would not be difficult to find a Kennebec Nightingale, that would adorn them as well, especially if you caught one in full feather. We award a diploma to No. 69, (Mr. J. H. Harrington, Augusta.)

Next we examined a capital coat and vest of strong, durable fabric, and excellently well made. We do not say that it was lucky for the owner that it was not a cold day, for although the committee eventually obeyed the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," it had been a little cooler they might possibly have broken another one of the Decalogue, which saith, "Thou shalt not covet." We award a diploma to Nos. 67 and 68, (same as No. 69.) and recommend the manufacturer to all who wish to improve the outer man by an external application of satin and broadcloth.

Next we were introduced to four hundred skeins of sewing silk, exhibited by Mr. George Townsend, of Winthrop. This was of all colors, from quaker drab to rainbow crimson. It was excellent—strong, even of twist, and perfect in finish. It was made in Brattleboro', Vt., from New England cocoons, and proves that the Green Mountains can produce something besides butter, cheese, and buxom dairy maids. We award Mr. Townsend a diploma, but would caution him that if the Kennebec damels took no silk, they are exceedingly expert in tying silken knots of another kind.

Some shoe lasts, manufactured by Mr. Wood and Thompson, of Gardiner, were examined.—They are a first rate article, of superior workmanship and finish. We award a diploma to Mr. Thompson.

But-nuts and screw-plates of new construction, elegantly made, by Mr. Nesbit, of Redfield, also engaged the attention, as well as the admiration of the committee. Mr. Nesbit is richly deserving a diploma as a testimonial of his skill in making such tools.

Some excellent daguerotypes from Mr. Holcomb, of Augusta, were forwarded to the Show, and subsequently examined by a part of the committee. They evinced great skill in this interesting art, and we cheerfully award Mr. H. a diploma for the same.

Our duties next led us into the cattle yards, among the horses and oxen, the subjects of which will form another report.

Respectfully submitted, E. HOLMES, per order.

To Renovate Pear Trees.

Where pears are stunted in their growth, the bark thick and partially dead, I would recommend the following method:—Scrape the outer bark well; take off all the moss and dead bark like the bark of living bark, and wash the trunk with potash, dissolved in water, united with soft soap in equal quantities.

Then dig the earth away from the roots, say three or four inches, and scatter around the space thus dug one or two shovelfuls of manure from the hen house, according to the size of the tree. Throw back the earth, mixing it at the same time with the manure; repeat the operation every spring, and if anything will cause them to grow, this will. I have found it far superior to any other manure that I have tried. A few barrowfuls of fresh stable manure, thrown into the hen house, according to the quantity of fowls, will make an excellent manure, when rotted, for this or any other purpose.

Washbury, L. I., Sept. 1850.

AMERICAN TEA. The tea grown here, it is said, turns out far more highly and deliciously flavored than that imported, being in all respects like that drunk by the wealthy in China; the grand difference between the American grown and the imported being the loss of flavor occasioned by the sea voyage. Latitude 24 north, in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, proves better suited for the cultivation of the plant than any other region. Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, who originated the experiment, is already reaping handsomely by the sale of his young trees, which are eagerly bought up at any price by Southern Agriculturists.

ADVANTAGES OF DRESSING WHEAT. The advantages claimed for drill culture, in the Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, are as follows:—

1. A Saving of Seed. Five pecks of wheat drilled in is equal to two bushels sowed broadcast; every kernel is neatly covered with a uniform depth.

2. A Saving of Labor. Any person that can manage a team can complete, in the neatest manner, from ten to fifteen acres per day.

3. An Increase of Crop. Small ridges of earth are left between the rows of wheat, which, by the action of the frost, slides down and covers the roots, thereby preventing "winter killing." Light and heat are admitted between the rows and prevent injury by rust. A vigorous growth is given to the young plant, and its position in a constantly moist place, prevents injury from drought. [American Agriculturist.]

TO KEEP APPLES. Wipe every apple dry with a cloth, and see that no blemishes are left among them. Have ready a very dry light barrel, and cover the bottom with dry pebbles. Then put in the fruit; head up the barrel, and plaster the seams with mortar, taking care to have a thick rim of mortar all round the top. Let the barrel remain undisturbed in the same place till you wish the apples for use. Pippins, bell-flowers, and other species of the best sort, may be kept in this way till July. So says an eastern paper.

Seasonable Hints.

FRUIT IN CELLARS. A great deal of winter fruit suffers early decay in consequence of a deficiency of ventilation, especially during autumn and after the fruit is deposited. Another cause of decay is the improper location of the shelves or bins, which are placed against or around the walls. By this inconvenient arrangement, the air, being confined, is liable to become very warm, or the operator must stretch himself in a most irksome horizontal position. The circulation of the air is at the same time greatly impeded by the want of space next the walls. To avoid these evils, the shelves should be in the centre with a passage all round. This allows circulation of air, and the shelves may be twice the width with the same convenience in storing or picking. If suspended from the joists above on stiff bars, rats cannot reach them. We have never succeeded so well by any other than this arrangement. It is said that the Germans are very successful in the ventilation of their cellars, by a communication with the principal chimney, the heated air in which necessarily maintains a current, which sweeps out the noxious and stagnant gases from the vegetable and other contents.

KEEPING BEETS AND TURNIPS FOR THE TABLE. The epidemics of the beet and turnip root, unlike that of the potato, admits the rapid escape of moisture, and hence if exposed to dry air for a few days, they begin to wilt and lose their freshness. Buried in heaps out of doors, they keep well, but are hard to get at in winter. Good substitutes have been devised, by lining and covering the boxes which contain them in the cellar, with flakes of turf, or by burying them in barrels with slightly moist clean sand. A more convenient way, however, is to substitute slightly moist peat for the sand, which is very much lighter than sand, and more easily applied and removed.

UNHEADED CABBAGES. There are often many of these when the crop is gathered at the approach of winter, commonly thrown away as useless. They may be rendered fine for spring use by transplanting them in a close double row, and then covering them with boards or slabs like the steep roof of a house, with an additional coating of a few inches of earth. They should then be properly ventilated. By next spring a large portion of them will be found well headed and delicately bleached.

REPELLING MICE FROM FRUIT TREES. We still often hear of the death of trees by mice, girdling. Prevention of this disaster is one of the easiest and most certain things in the world, consisting simply in throwing up a little circular bark or mound of earth round the trunk of each tree, nine or ten inches high. One man will do hundreds in a day, and we have never known a single instance out of thousands of cases, where it has failed.

PROTECTING TENDER PLANTS AND SHRUBS. There is one principle which should not be forgotten, whatever be the nature of the covering applied to tender plants, more especially to the woody portions or parts above ground. This is, that the exclusion of moisture is an important object without excluding air. Ligatures are sometimes fast on inserted buds for protection, and more usually defend the buds by retaining water like a sponge. Closely wrapped straw operates in the same way, as well as by excluding air, which is often important. Roots and stems like those of the grape, which will bear a greater degree of moisture, are partial exceptions. Roots, even, are often destroyed when in a too moist soil; and there is no doubt that many tender herbaceous perennials would survive the rigors of our winters, if in earth with a dry bottom, and sheltered from rain. [Albany Cultivator.]

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP. The following receipt was handed to me by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of England. I tried it successfully myself, and feel confident in recommending it to others as an effectual cure for this troublesome disease.

Take of quicklime, one ounce, aquafortis, (nitric acid,) two ounces, and put them together in a glass bottle; place it in the sun, or in a warm place, with the cork out, till dissolved, when it is ready for use; cut the hoof away, as far as the foot is diseased; dip a feather in the mixture, and be careful to anoint the diseased part all over. After this, keep the sheep in a dry place for eight or ten hours. They seldom require more than one dressing, if properly done. It will be necessary, also, to wet the feet of the sheep not diseased, with turpentine, to prevent its spreading further amongst the flock. HUGH EATON.

Union Farm, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1850.

FASTMAN'S IMPROVEMENT FOR DRESSING STONE. This is a valuable improvement, for which Letters Patent were granted to Robert Eastman, Esq., of Concord, N. H., June 17th, 1850. It is for dressing or sharpening stone for architecture or other purposes, by cutters of chilled cast iron. It is now ascertained that iron, by a peculiar process of chilling in casting, may be converted into an intense, or diamond-like hardness, that perfectly fits it for removing with great facility and economy, the surface of stone. The cutters made in this way, retain a sufficient degree of sharpness for a long time, and, costing no more than other cast iron, can be maintained at a very trifling expense, being wholly formed and finished in casting, and when worn out, become still harder by re-casting. By varying the shape and arrangement of the Burrs, ornamental surfaces of various patterns may be produced. The simple cylindrical Burr leaves a plane, smooth surface; if the peripheries of the Burrs are convex, the surface produced is alternately curved grooves and angular ridges, as on the common fluted column; if concave, they produce alternate curved ridges and angular grooves, or the reverse column, and in like manner various mouldings, &c., may be applied. We think it will be very extensively adopted by workers on stone generally. [Farmer and Mechanic.]

DARILINS. As soon as the frost has killed the tops, the labels may be taken up, dried in the sun and air, labelled, and put away in a dry cellar or room where they will not freeze.

The sweetest flowers are those which shed their odors in quiet nooks and dingy lanes, and the purest hearts are those whose deeds of love are done in solitude and secret.

Fall Plowing.

The question is often asked, whether fall plowing is advisable? It may be advantageous or injurious, according to the character of the soil, and the circumstances under which it is performed. Soils which are too loose in their texture are liable to have their soluble matter drenched out of them, if stirred late in the fall, by the heavy rains of winter and spring. Hill-sides are, also, liable to be washed and gullied by the same causes.

Again, the particular time in the fall at which plowing should be done, is an important point, and this must be determined by the objects which it is sought to attain. If the land is in grass, and it is wished to have the sward rotted by the following spring, the plowing should be done early in autumn, in order that the warm weather may bring on decomposition before winter. If plowing is deferred till the commencement of cold weather, but little change will take place in the sward before spring—so little that if cross-plowed, much of the grass will be found alive, and by being again brought to the surface, will grow and obstruct the growth of the crop which is put on the land, or increase the expense of cultivation.

On clayey soils, there is still another disadvantage in connection with late plowing, if it is done in the ordinary way. The soil is liable to be made into mortar and run together by rains, so that by seed-time it becomes closely packed. It is difficult after this to bring the soil into the friable condition required to fit it for a crop, without plowing again, and that operation would bring back the undecomposed soil, to which, as just remarked, there are weighty objections.

So far as regards the improvement of the texture of soils, it may be assumed that those of a clayey and tenacious nature, and those only, may be benefited by late plowing. The improvement in such cases results from the division of their particles by the action of frost; by this their cohesion is overcome, and access given to the air, which dispels acids injurious to vegetation—thus rendering soluble and available to plants, the food which was before inert. But these desirable results can only be obtained by the soil being frozen when it is in a comparatively dry state. If it is wet at the time it is frozen, and remains so till it is thawed and settled, no pulverizing effect is produced, the favorable agency of the air is excluded, and the soil remains in an ungainly state.

To obtain these advantages of frost, the soil should be thrown into narrow ridges, by turning two furrows together, in the manner called back-furrows. The furrows should be made in the direction best calculated to drain off the water, without allowing it to form large streams, as these might gully the soil. This kind of plowing can be done to the best advantage on land that has been under cultivation one season, or more. It can be done with sword-ground, but, as before stated, the grass will come to the surface when it is cross-plowed in spring, requiring much labor to destroy it. If, however, sword-ground were plowed in August or the first of September, the sward would become dead and so far decomposed by November, that it might be cross-plowed in ridges with advantage. The later in the season the ridging can be done, the better, as the soil will be more fully exposed to the action of frost before the ridges have been washed down with rains. The ridges should be made as high and narrow as practicable, in order that the frost and air may act thoroughly on the soil.

There is no operation which tends so much to produce friability in tenacious soils, or which so much develops their fertility, and insures the growth of crops, as plowing them late in the fall, in the manner above described. But to derive the full advantages of the operation, the soil should be properly under-drained. This will admit the descent of water so readily that the soil will remain permeable and open; but if the water remains long in the soil, the beneficial effects of pulverization will be comparatively temporary. The soaking of the soil will reduce it to its former heavy condition.

Other advantages are claimed for fall plowing, which do not relate to the improvement of the soil; such as that of the destruction of worms, in some instances the killing of noxious plants and in other instances the convenience of doing the work at a season when the farmer has more leisure, and his team is, perhaps, in a better condition to labor, and may be kept at less expense than in spring.



THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1850.

Calais and Baring Railroad.

A letter, from a friend in Calais, informs us that this road is completed excepting in a few details, and that the engine ran over its whole length (six miles) on the 1st of November. We congratulate our brethren of the "Extreme East" on the success of their enterprise. We knew last spring, when we learned that our neighbors, Messrs. Cushman and Carrier of Winthrop, had taken the contract that it would be put through "on a quick march," and that the scream of the iron horse would wake up the echoes of St. Croix before "snow fell." We knew this from what we had seen of their manner of doing business when they took contracts on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, of which they built seven miles, and also on the Androscoggin road, of which they have half finished six miles. Every thing moves with them like clock work, "right straight along."

They commenced their work on the Calais and Baring road on the last day of April last, and at that time part of their forces were at work in Livermore on the Androscoggin road, where they continued until June.

Thus in six months has been done the engineering, grading, masonry, and laying the track, all of which has been done by them. We hope our enterprising sunrise friends will not allow neighbors Cushman & Carrier to "lay down the shovels and the hoe" now, but put them on to the track of the North American and European railroad, and tell them to work their way homeward by finishing it up to Bangor. They'll do it in good shape.

State Elections.

There have been elections, recently, in several states, viz:—Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts. We have not, at the time of our going to press, such information, in regard to the results, that may be considered definite. From Michigan, the telegraph reports the election of Pennington, Whig, in the Detroit district, over Buell, the present democratic member, by 300 majority.

From Wisconsin, it is telegraphed from Southport, that Durkee, Free Soil, and Doty, Dem., have been re-elected.

The telegraphic report from New Jersey is that the democratic candidate for Governor is elected by 200 majority, and that the democrats have also carried the Legislature.

In New York, both parties claim to have elected their candidate for Governor, but, from what we can gather, it is probable that the Democratic candidate is elected. There has been quite a change in Members of Congress. In the present Congress there are 32 Whigs, 1 Democrat, and 1 Freeholder. In the next, 18 Whigs, 15 Democrats, and 1 Freeholder.

Literary Notices.

Sartain's Magazine, for December, has already come to hand, abounding, as usual, in splendid engravings and interesting communications. The story upon our last page was taken from this Magazine, and is but one of a multitude of other communications, equally interesting.

Godey's Lady's Book, for December, does not fall behind its predecessors. The publisher has given his readers a double number, this month. Among the illustrations we notice "The Creed," a splendid steel engraving, designed as a mate to "The Lord's Prayer," in the November number. Godey promises his readers a literary feast, for the coming year.

T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, has sent us "Horace Templeton," a new work by Charles Lever, the author of "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," &c. Lever's name would be sufficient praise for the book, without the many testimonials which it has received from the press, generally. Peterson will furnish any book that may be desired, by mail or otherwise, upon receipt of the price, postpaid. His address is 98, Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

We have also received a catalogue of the officers and students of Hampden Academy. The institution appears to be in a flourishing state. There is a Normal Class of School Teachers, during the Fall Term, which we should think might be productive of much good. Number of students during the past year, 300.—Normal Class, 51. Principal, G. C. Swallow, A. M.

Quebec and Atlantic Railroad.

The Quebecers are determined to be connected in some way with the Atlantic by a railroad, and have at length concluded to run a branch from their city into the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, joining it at Richmond, which is near Melboume. The Directors have already in their hands £200,000 (about \$100,000) which to commence preliminary operations. The Quebec papers speak confidently of the success of the undertaking. We do not know the distance of the proposed route—but every one knows that there is wealth and energy enough in Quebec to put it through to completion if the people wish it.

NOVEMBER ROSES. Last week we acknowledged the receipt of November clover blossoms.—Editors seldom send us clover that they are thankful for small fiddlers. Yesterday we were presented with a bouquet of roses, by our friend D. A. Fairbanks, of this city. They are of the monthly kind, but are now standing in his garden and blooming as gay as they did in June. November is half gone, and we have had thus far one of the loveliest seasons that an Indian Summer could produce. The latter half will be like a man's wife—the better half.

MILITARY VISIT. On Thursday last, we had a visit from the City Grays of Bath. They marched through our streets, preceded by a fine band of music, giving a fine appearance. Upon their arrival they marched to the Stanley House, where they partook of a dinner served up by the accommodating landlord, Mr. Baker. It is long since we have seen any such thing in our streets, and their parade in the afternoon called out quite a concourse of spectators. During the afternoon they paid a visit to the U. S. Arsenal, and viewed the grounds, &c. We understand they expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit. This is a volunteer company recently formed, but its appearance would do credit to a much older company. And with our Dr. of the Banner, and for the honor of old Augusta, we would ask—"Where are the A. R. G.?"

CORRECTION. The name of the person who sent us the Pears from Chelsea last week is Geo. Hankerson, instead of Hackman as erroneously printed in our last.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

Census of Bangor. The population of Bangor is 14,441; real and personal estate \$5,121,805; churches 15; church property \$95,000; 3 public libraries with 12,000 volumes. There is an excess of females over males of 725.

Census of Portland. The population of the city, by the census just completed, is 20,819. In 1840 it was 15,318. Increase about 37 per cent.

Cotton Mills stopped. We learn from the Providence Journal, that 71 mills containing 5401 looms in the vicinity of that city have been stopped. Many of these were manufacturing printing cloths. All but three of these mills are within 30 miles of Providence.

Strange. For building a custom-house at Bath, Me., the sixth place in point of commercial importance in the Union, Uncle Sam has appropriated \$25,000, and for the same purpose at Bangor, which is from six months in a year \$50,000.

Non-Intercourse. The New Orleans papers are strongly opposed to the policy of non-intercourse between the South and North, recommended by some of the rabid South Carolinians.

Shells and Silk Goods. The matchless variety at Jewett & Prescott's, No. 2 Milk Street, Boston, is commended to the notice of our friends, with the fullest confidence that Messrs. J. & P. will make a visit to their establishment both pleasant and profitable.

Exiles from Cuba. About thirty wealthy citizens from Matanzas have arrived at Charleston. They are suspected of being connected with Lopez.

Chinese Testament. A translation of the New Testament into Chinese has been completed at Shanghai. The Old Testament will also be translated as soon as possible.

Valuable Horse. The famous racer, the Flying Dutchman, has been sold to four noblemen and gentlemen by the Earl of Eglington for \$7000. He is not intended for the turf again.

Arrival of Emigrants. The arrival of passengers at the port of New York during the month of October were as follows:—From Great Britain and Ireland, 18,582; Hansa Towns, 2783; France, 2,680; Belgium, 451; Chagres, 744; other ports, 240; total, 26,236. This shows an increase of 9,989 on the corresponding month of 1849.

Fugitives in Canada. The number of fugitive slaves already in the villages of Malden, Sandwich and Windsor, Canada, is estimated at 2000. The British garrison at the two latter places, have been ordered to the barracks to lodge them in.

Noble Conduct. John Shaw, of the ship. Gen. Jackson, of Belfast, Me., saved the life of Miss Martha Lewis, aged 13 years, who accidentally fell into the water from the wharf opposite the Glendon Rolling Mill, Chelsea, a few days since. Miss Lewis had sunk the third time. Shaw dove to the bottom and brought her in safety to the surface and to the wharf.

Fire in New Orleans. A fire in Benton street, in New Orleans, on the 27th inst., consumed eleven buildings. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Savannah, Geo. The population of Savannah, as determined by the census, is about 16,000, being an increase of 2000 within the last two years. This increase is nearly all of white persons.

Snow. Snow fell at Warren, Pa., on Saturday, Nov. 2, to the depth of four or five inches.

Governor Dorr. The bill to restore Thomas W. Dorr to his rights as defeated in the Rhode Island Senate at Greenwich on Friday year. 14, says 17.

British Inmate. Capt. Ulmer of the barque Helen, of Thomaston, which arrived at New York on Monday from Malaga, states that when he was aboard of the Rock of Gibraltar, a shot was fired from the fort, which shattered the stock of the anchor, and passed within four feet of the first officer.

The Slave Trade. From 1840 to 1848 the English men-of-war captured six hundred and twenty-five vessels, containing thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and three slaves, of whom near four thousand died before an adjudication. The latest advices from Sierra Leone represent the slave trade to be flourishing.

Whales in St. Lawrence. During the past month several large whales have been captured in St. Lawrence, below Quebec. One of these animals, says the Quebec Mercury, 75 feet in length, was harpooned at Kamouraska. Another, caught on the 17th of September, was 100 feet long.

Emigrants for Texas. The ship John Garrow, from Liverpool, arrived off Galveston bay on the 23d, with one hundred and ten immigrants. They are the first of a colonization company, and will settle on land already purchased in Milan county. Five hundred more, of the same company, are expected shortly to follow. These immigrants are mainly of the agricultural class.

The Mexican Boundary Party. The Mexican boundary party have transmitted \$500 to the widow of their late Associate, Tennant, who was killed by a Texas teamster.

Horrible Drapery. Within a few months six murders have been committed in Moyamensing, Philadelphia, and not one of the murderers has been arrested.

Duelists in Michigan. The new Constitution of Michigan disfranchises duelists and their accessories, and disqualifies them from holding office.

Fatal Accident. We learn by the Greenfield Register that Mr. Addison Perkins, aged 21, a killed in Buckland, Mass., by the bursting of a water-grinder at which he was grinding. He was thrown by the force of the stone against the timbers above with such violence as to crush his bones into small pieces.

New Orleans Mint. The coinage at the New Orleans Mint, in September, amounted to \$495,000, of which \$120,000 was silver.

Revenue at New Orleans. The receipts at the New Orleans Custom House for October, were \$47,000.

Judson Hutchinson. We learn from the Chronicle, that this gentleman, whose attack of insanity has been mentioned, is now quietly settled at home at Milford, N. H.; that he is able to attend to his domestic affairs, and all apprehensions of serious illness have disappeared.

Boston Land Sale. The amount of the recent sale of City lands, according to the Advertiser, will probably somewhat exceed \$350,000. The highest price paid per foot was 1 5/8, and the lowest 51 cents.

A good work. The Boston Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, within the last ten years has supplied 24,574 girls and women with employment. Of this number 11,149 have been furnished with places out of the city. On an average, nearly 2500 places have been furnished, and more than 1000 applicants have been sent into the country each year.

Law and Lawyers. There is a Chancery suit now in progress in England, which has been in court for 161 years. Sir John Jarvis states that, at the present time, for leading barristers in London make upwards of £11,000 a year, each; right about £5000 a year, each; and twenty-five each annually about £5000, each. But this is not equal to what Sir James Scarlett used to do—he made £20,000 a year.

A New Objection. A writer in a journal down South objects to the new Fugitive Slave law, because under the old law there was a fair hope of recovering slaves, whereas, under the new one the fugitive negroes are sent into Canada, where they can never be recovered.

The Nashville Convention. This body was to re-assemble on the 11th inst. Judge Sharkey, who presided over its deliberations in the summer, will have nothing further to do with it.

Fire. A Bowling Saloon, on Hill Street, in Biddeford, was burnt last Thursday evening. A stable very near the Saloon was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Loss about \$1300—insurance \$450.

Mr. James, the novelist, has not only taken the necessary legal steps towards making a Yankee of himself, but he has further shown his determination of being one of us by sending one of his sons to Yale College, and putting another into the law school of New Haven.

Cholera at Kingston, Jamaica. The steamer Empire City brings dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to Oct. 29th. The cholera is raging at Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish-Town. Since it first broke out, about two weeks previous to the sailing of the steamer, there had been 205 deaths.

Settlement. The Gardiner Fountain learns that Rev. J. W. Hanson has received and accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Universalist Society in that city; and that he will commence his pastoral labors next Sabbath.

British P. O. Revenue. The receipts for the year ending 24th of 1850, were £2,230,000. Net profits, £280,560. Cheap postage should be fully tested in this country.

Fire in Boston. At about half past two o'clock, this morning, the great freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, situated in Causeway street was discovered to be on fire and was totally destroyed with its contents. The building was of brick, and was about five hundred feet long. It was built about six years ago, at a cost of \$23,000, and was insured for about half its value. According to the best testimony that can be obtained at the present time, the fire took its lower part of the upper story, from what cause is not known. It was discovered in the building at the time the fire was discovered, and was not extinguished until the next morning. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Harvesting. The harvest is now in progress. The new diggings have recently been discovered in the vicinity of Placerville, a part of which is very productive. Four men took out about \$100 for several days in succession. The diggings are located near the top of one of the highest hills about the place, which indicates quite clearly that the earth in that vicinity contains more or less of the "dist." The gold that has been found in the new diggings is quite coarse, and is found in a strata of earth about sixteen feet below the surface. It was discovered by some of the newly arrived immigrants, which is another indication of the success of the enterprise. The new diggings are quite coarse, and are found in a strata of earth about sixteen feet below the surface. It was discovered by some of the newly arrived immigrants, which is another indication of the success of the enterprise.

The accounts from the Touloume are of a nature to elicit our sympathy, it appears that the river suddenly rose four feet, so as to cover the largest dam, which disappeared before the rush of water. Several dams below this were also swept away. The loss is estimated, according to the amount of labor expended upon the works, at \$100,000.

The following is from the Alta California of Sept. 24th:

Sad news from the Plains—Starvation—Cholera—Indian Depredations, &c. We are indebted to Hawley & Co's Express for the Sacramento Transcript of Monterey, containing two letters from Capt. Waldo, who writes at Gravelly Meadows, Humboldt River, the other dated Truckee River, September 15.

He states that the Relief Committee have not a single pound of flour East of the Mountains; that he has seen the desert on the 7th inst. met two men who had given up to die from starvation; same day two men died from starvation on Carson Desert; that those with wagons have no food but their poor exhausted animals; that footmen subsisted on the purified flesh of the dead animals along the road, and disease and death are consequently sweeping them down.

The cholera made its appearance on the 8th, and eight persons out of a small train died of it in three hours. The Indians take every advantage to steal the animals of the emigrants, and have left more than six hundred miles beyond the settlements. Fighting between them and the emigrants occurs almost daily. Twenty thousand persons are yet beyond the Desert, of which number about 10,000 are yet to be relieved. It will be impossible for ten thousand of this number to reach the mountains before the commencement of winter.

From the Truckee to the head of the Humboldt the cholera is killing them off; the sick surround the Truckee Station unable to proceed. Capt. W. was about starting to try to persuade the sick to leave the station, but was prevented by the return of the sick. He calls for 10,000 men for the Lake of Truckee, and the same amount for the Summit. He says that those back several hundred miles will die by starvation unless relieved.

We regret our inability to give as much of his communications as we could wish. He asks for contributions and offers to the City Council his claim to \$10,000 worth of property, if they will forward that amount of food and articles for the sick to that place. His report is fearful. A black man from Boston rode express 400 miles with the information. Cannot something be done here to save the lives of these countrymen and friends? Many of them are women and children, widows and orphans, the husbands and fathers having died with the cholera.

Indian Depredations. The Sacramento Transcript notices the murder of Horace A. Blanchard, of Boston, Mass., by Indians, on the North Fork of Feather River. Four or five arrows were shot deep into his body. He was conveyed to Bodwell's Bar, where he died the next morning, Sept. 6. A Swede who was with him was wounded, but not dangerously. Quite a number of men immediately started for the ranches of the Indians to punish them for the outrage.

Going Home. The California were full of passengers last Monday, and the New Orleans some six hundred have gone away the past week in sailing ships, making the number going home larger than that arriving by sea. But we take into consideration that not less than fifty thousand have arrived and are to arrive within a fortnight over the plains, and that the steamers have been coming in crowded since the early spring, there is a large gain to the country who are returning their faces Atlanticwise. Our present population cannot fall much short of two hundred thousand.

The California carried to the States a large number of persons from this city and Sacramento, who go home for their families.

Tell Cora. Mr. W. H. Ford, our country clerk, brought to our office this week, a stalk of Indian corn measuring sixteen and a half feet in length, grown upon the marsh of Mr. Shaw about three miles from this place. Beat this who can. [Sonora Cal.] Herald.

Deaths. In San Francisco, Sept. 20, Henry Campbell, of Frankfurt, Me., aged 56. In Sacramento City, Sept. 20, of Dr. Gregory, George Partridge, of Maine, aged 20. At Stockton, Sept. 12, of Consumption, Charles E. Adams, formerly of Kittery, Me., aged 23. At sea, Sept. 15, on board ship Kingston, lat. 21 08 N., lon. 105 05 W., Augustus B. Fellows, of Augusta, Me.

CONCURRENCE. In the thirty-first Congress, the number of States in the Union is thirty-one. "The old 13" have now been reversed into 31.

From California.

We last week published a very brief telegraphic dispatch, containing a few items of news from California. Since that time we have received further particulars and extracts from the San Francisco papers, from which we select the following paragraphs:

The Empire City left Chagres on the 26th ult., at 10 A. M., and arrived at Kingston on the morning of the 29th, whence she sailed in the afternoon. She brings 350 passengers, among whom are a number of ladies. The Georgia sailed about two hours before the Empire City, and brought 300 passengers, the male and a large amount of gold dust. The Cherokee was to sail in a few hours, with \$1,700,000 in gold dust, and 250 passengers. The British steamer Medway sailed from Chagres on the 25th, with \$240,000 treasure.

The news from San Francisco is up to October 5th.

Another great Fire—Four Squares destroyed—Three hundred buildings consumed. We are compelled to send to the States by the steamer Isthmus, which leaves today, the sad news of another very destructive fire in San Francisco, it being the fourth within nine months. It broke out at about three o'clock this morning, in the Lafayette Restaurant, and was first discovered by Mr. North of the City Police. This time the burned district is bounded by Washington, DuPont, Pacific, and about half the square between Kearney and Montgomery streets. The property was mostly old and very cheap buildings, and the business in that part of the city being chiefly a retail one, the loss, perhaps, is not more than one-third of that of the June conflagration. At a rough estimate, we set it down at \$1,000,000. Perhaps the most valuable of any of the property destroyed, is the office of the Pacific News.

(California County, Sept. 20th.)

Among the losses by this fire we notice the name of Samuel Adams, Druggist, late of Hallowell; loss not less than \$6000.

Mining operations. The damming of rivers this season has in many instances been a losing business. After spending weeks in constructing dams and races, the miners too often find that the bed of the stream is entirely destitute of gold. We have a letter before us from a young man on the Stanislaus. He says: "We have worked here now more than nine weeks, and have made up nothing—minus board and other expenses." The traders, too, are severe sufferers by these failures, as they give credit to the companies while they are working on the dams, relying on their success for reimbursement. There are a number of miners in the car, one of whom, Mr. James Pratt, of Melrose, had both his legs badly broken. One or two other passengers were slightly bruised, but no other material injury was received.

News from Utah. The mail from Salt Lake arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 25th of October. This is the first return of the mail party. There is not much news of interest from that quarter. Harvesting was over, and the crops of wheat and oats abundant, business brisk, health good. The September mail met near Fort Laramie the October mail. The Santa Fe mail was also received at Independence. It met with no obstruction in its journey, and arrived on the 25th inst. Met the Well's command of 150 soldiers at Cedar Spring. Population of Salt Lake 25,000. Cattle were exorbitantly high. Mules from \$125 to \$200.

Beyond Platt river, the health of the emigrants was good; few deaths; grass good; stock kept by \$30 per head.

SEVERE COLLISION. On Wednesday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as the Steamer Commodore, from St. John, Portland, was about three miles S. E. of Seguin, it being very thick, heavy weather and high sea—came in collision with a light schooner, apparently about 100 tons burden. The Commodore was struck square on her bows, stove badly, and was obliged to put into the harbor of St. John, where she was beached on the flats near the mouth of the river.

Carpenters took hold of her at once, and she was able to reach here yesterday. A large force here will put her in trim, and she will be able to leave tomorrow. The fact of her being so injured, although being light, the collision was not fatal to her, and she was probably able to reach a port. [Argus.]

KEROSENE GAS. Kerosene Gas, of unusual brilliancy, produced from Asphaltum, the discovery of Dr. Gesner, was put in use in two of our stores last evening. This light, when compared with that produced from coal, presents a striking contrast—the gas burning in the windows of the stores, and the light of the gas, the new article as a flame of a candle. It is calculated that its cost is not more than one-half of the price of coal gas. We understand that the steamboat company intend using it for the purpose of lighting their property on the Dartmouth side. [Halifax Colonist, 25th.]

AWFUL DEATH OF A CHILD. Mrs. Schenck, a widow, living some five miles beyond Montgomery, in this county, in a little girl, a little girl to walk, were attacked last night by a big bull dog. The dog seized the child by the throat, and the mother was pounded to make him let go, the harder he held on. The people broke the dog's back, and after inserting a lever into his jaws, they cut his jaws open and released the sufferer, but not till her throat was mangled so that pieces hung loose. No hopes of the child's recovery were entertained at last accounts; the physicians declared it past help—it is dead ere this. [Cincinnati Commercial, 23d.]

HARSH TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS. There is a great excitement in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, arising from the severe treatment of certain soldiers by the authorities. The soldiers are in Kittery, Me. The case we understand to be this: Capt. Judd, the commanding officer, ordered several soldiers to row a party of ladies, which, because it was not soldiers' duty, they refused to do. He then had them confined on bread and water twelve days, at the end of which he had his brother officers, by court martial sentenced them to wear 24-pound balls chained to their ankles. A committee of citizens have investigated the case and taken measures to call a mass meeting in regard to it.

JOHN McDONOUGH'S WILL. Mr. McDONOUGH, a native of Baltimore, who recently died at New Orleans of cholera, disposed of his immense property by will as follows.

He left to his wife, Mrs. Cole, of Baltimore \$6000 and a house; \$25,000 annually to the American Bible Society; the bulk of the property, amounting to over TEN MILLIONS, to New Orleans and Baltimore, for establishing schools and asylums for the poor. A large sum is bequeathed to the American Colonization Society. Several executors are appointed, including several Baltimoreans; Henry Clay, R. R. Gurley, &c.

Dr. Leake estimates the total distance run by the locomotives on the roads of Great Britain for the twelve months ending, June 1845, at thirty-two million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-eight miles. This gives a daily mileage of eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight miles. The distance from the earth to the sun is ninety-three millions of miles. The locomotives of the British railways at their present rate of work would pass over that space in three years; or would pass over the earth in two days with their present works.

A PROBLEM FOR GEOLOGISTS. Last week, John Mussey, Esq., had occasion to blast a large solid block of granite on his farm in Cape Elizabeth, for the purpose of erecting a house. The block was without seam, or crack, or any appearance of one. On prying open one of the rifts, made by the blast, there was found the body of a half grown frog, with his tongue thrust out of his mouth, as if forced out by the pressure. There was a cavity in the solid stone, just of the size, form, and capacity, to receive the frog's body, and from which it was taken. [Argus.]

STRENGTHENING EXPLOSIONS OF LIFE.—An explosion of life, a fine specimen of a lead ore, from the Buckshot Ferry, about 17 miles from Belfast. We understand average specimens have been shown to Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and proved to contain 75 per cent. of lead. The vein has been opened, and five or six men are actively employed at the present time in obtaining the ore. The operations have already reached the depth of fifteen feet, and find the vein constantly increasing in width as they descend, being five feet in width at the present point of operation. We are informed by one of the workmen, that some five or six tons of ore equal to the specimens exhibited by Dr. Jackson, have already been obtained, and there is every evidence that the most valuable point has not yet been reached. It is contemplated to erect a furnace immediately for converting the ore into pigs for shipment. There is every facility for transportation; the point at which the operations were commenced being but a few feet from high water mark, on the Penobscot, and we see no reason why this discovery may not prove exceedingly profitable. [Belfast Signal.]

FATAL SICKNESS IN WISCONSIN. A letter from Manchester, Calumet Co., Wisconsin, dated Oct. 21st, to Gen. Green, reads: "A cholera, which an emigrant family from Pennsylvania, consisting of eleven persons, arrived in that village on the Wednesday preceding, and stopped with the family of a relative. On Friday a strange sickness broke out among them, and on Sunday morning, seven persons perished by a violent attack, and six had died. Others were still sick, and little hope entertained of their recovery. Out of the family of eleven persons, but two have escaped an attack. The disease is pronounced by the physician in attendance to be cholera."

ANOTHER FATAL COLLIERIES ACCIDENT. In the latest English papers we find an account of another of those terrible colliery accidents, so fatal to human life. The accident occurred at the mines at Oakdale, near the town of Bolton, of the mines fell in, breaking the ground coverings of the Day Safety lamps with which the miners were provided. The carburetted hydrogen gas which filled the mine, immediately took fire, and an explosion was the consequence. Eleven dead bodies had been taken out, and it was supposed that nine more remained in the mines. [Traveller.]

REMOVAL OF AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA. The U. S. steamer Saratoga, bound for the Gulf of Mexico, supposed to be conveying a large number of troops, arrived at the port of Havana, and it was ascertained that an insurrectionary movement will again take place in the island of Cuba.

It is likewise stated that Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, will hoist his flag on board the Saratoga, and will proceed without delay to the same destination.

THE BIBLE. It is said that in 1804, according to the best estimate that can be obtained, there were in existence only about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible. Now the number are about 20,000,000. In 1804 the Bible had been published in 48 or 49 languages; in 1848 it existed in 136. In 1804 it was accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000,000 of men; in 1847 it existed in tongues spoken by 600,000,000.

LATE FROM HAYTI. Jerome, (Hoyt) Oct. 15th, 1850. Intelligence from Port au Plait has been received to day, stating that hostilities have actually commenced between the Haytiens and Dominicans. On the 8th inst. the Haytiens, under the command of Solano's army was descending the Pass of Bonica, they were attacked by about 500 Dominican troops, who drove back the Haytiens with terrible slaughter. Already a Haytian brig of war, with 250 men on board, has been captured off Scott's Bay, by two Dominican schooners of war, or gun boats, and carried as a trophy into Macao Roadstead. [Express.]

YOUTH SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. In Columbus county, N. C., a week before last, Elmer Adams, 16 years of age, was tried for the murder of Simon Dyon, an elderly man. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged some time in November, but an appeal taken on a point of law, denying all the sentence will be suspended. Arnold shot Dyon without any other provocation than having been reproved for bad conduct.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT. We were mistaken, a week or two since, when we announced that Mr. John Goodale, aged 102 years, was the oldest inhabitant in this vicinity. We have a greater instance of longevity to record. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromell, of Liberty, in this county, sixteen miles from Belfast, is now living at the advanced age of one hundred and thirty years, a native of New Hampshire. [Belfast Signal.]

FILE YOUR NEWSPAPERS. A correspondent regretting that he did not begin in early life to file away his newspapers, says:—

"How interesting would it be to an old man to look into the paper which he read when he was twelve or fourteen years old! How many events would this call to mind which he had entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a new world would give to the old man's life! What a knowledge it would preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind even might it be rendered subservient to!"

THE DANVERS TRAGEDY. We last week published an account of the attempted robbery of the Village Bank, and that one of the supposed robbers was shot by the watchman. The following is the wording of the coroner's inquest:—"That said John C. Page came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the side, having been shot by Aaron Bateman, the Watchman at the Village Bank, in Danvers; and the said Bateman was, in the opinion of the jury, fully justified in his act, in consequence of having sufficient reason to believe that said Page, with others to this jury unknown, were attempting to break and enter with a felonious intent, the said Bank, in Danvers aforesaid."

COST OF THE JENNY LIND CONCERTS. A writer in the Express, in justification of Barnum's offering to the present price of tickets, states the expenses of the Jenny Lind, as follows:—"He pays Jenny \$1,000 per night, at all events, and this before a division of the amount of the profits—the Hall he pays \$200 per night for—To Benedict \$25,000 per year—to Bellotti \$15,000, equal each of the Jenny Lind, the expenses of travel of every kind of a great number of persons, consisting of servants, secretaries, &c., and other attendant expenses, which cannot be particularized, and which will swell the nightly expenses to over \$2,000, and at some concerts to over \$4,000. New deduct the tickets for the press, there are about 3,200 seats in Triple Hall. At \$1, if every seat was filled, Barnum would sink money nightly."

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. This State has an area of 5,320 square miles, and about one million inhabitants. Her school fund amounts to \$300,000. The money raised during the year 1849, for schools, was \$330,000. Other educational expenses added, make the whole sum raised in the year 1849, \$1,168,000. The State had the State had, in her 314 towns, 3,749 public schools, and 8,183 teachers, more than two-thirds of whom are females. Her school-houses, in 1848, were valued at \$2,700,000, most of which was raised and expended within the twelve preceding years.

SEAR MAKING AT SUFFIELD. We are informed that there are about 30 different factories for making sarsaparilla in Suffield, at which one hundred and fifty men are employed. These men average 2000 each per week—amounting to 300,000 sarsaparilla each week! Part of them are made of Spanish tobacco. The sarsaparilla is made in New York for the real importers. Many a "four center" is snatched by the dandies,

FALL AND WINTER

THE CLOTHING MANAGER
PURCHASERS of this vicinity, visiting Boston, in want of a FIRST RATE ARTICLE OF CLOTHING for Men, Boys, and Winter Wear, are particularly invited to call at
BROWN & LAWRENCE'S,
BASEMENT OF THE OLD STATE HOUSE, FRONTING STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Where can be found the largest and most extensive Stock of Fashionable Goods than in any other city in the clothing manufacture; by the best of Workmen, and from the Newest and most improved Patterns, and at the lowest prices. **Wholesale and Retail,** at prices as low as any Clothing House in the city. The attention of Country Dealers is respectfully solicited.
Fresh-made in want of a superior garment can find none so well adapted to the season as the **Woolen Suit**, which we do not find at all times to keep on hand the best. Ready-made Clothing of all kinds, and of any other city, in which we have become as justly celebrated.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,
From the most select materials, selected from this country, together with a great variety of the most Fashionable Goods, and at the lowest prices. **Wm. F. Fawcett**

**CARPENTER & CO'S
KENNEBEC AND BOSTON**

DAILY EXPRESS!

CARPENTER & CO. run a Daily Express from Portland to Bangor, Calais, and New Brunswick, N. B., leaving Office at Augusta, at 9 o'clock. A. M. and will leave, per Steamer OCEAN, every Monday and Wednesday. Office, Augusta, at 1 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—will leave Office, Rail Road Exchange, Corner, Boston, Daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. and by Steamer every Tuesday and Friday at 6 o'clock P. M. Prompt and Personal Attention will be given to the Boys of Selling of Merchandise, Collection and Payment of Dues.

FARE REDUCED!
TO BOSTON AND LOWELL.
\$1.00 to Boston—\$.25.00 to Lowell.

THE NEW, SAFE, AND FAST
SAILING STEAMER
OCEAN,
Capt. E. H. SANFORD,
Will leave STEAMBOAT WHARF, Hall-swell, MON-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 27, at 6 o'clock P.M., for

RETURNING—Leave **FOSTER WILF**, Boston **TUESDAY** at 2 P. M. for **NEW BEDFORD**.
The Omen is a new boat, built expressly for this route. It is well furnished with boats and her engine, and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid accommodations will render her a great favorite with the traveling public. She will call at New Bedford, and will have a share of the business coming and going.

Riggs will be in readiness on the arrival of the Omen in New Bedford, and will be ready to receive passengers to Weymouth, Weymouth, Livermore, Farmington, Disfield, Canton, New Orleans, Portland, Waterville, etc.

Will call at New Bedford, and will have a share of the business coming and passengers to and from Waterville on the day of arrival and back.

Will call at New Bedford, and will have a share of the business coming and passengers to and from Waterville on the day of arrival and back.

Hallowell, Sept. 10, 1850. 16

KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.



SPRING ARRANGEMENTS
Changed March 18, 1850.

ON and after MONDAY, March 18, Passenger Train will run on the following route, in connection with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, (St. Lawrence) extended as follows:

PORTLAND for Freeport, Brunswick and Bath at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave **BATH** for Brunswick, Freeport, Yarmouth, and Portland at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

At Brunswick, Stages connect with Bowdoinham, Richmond, Gardiner, Hollowell and Augusta—Leaving Brunswick at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Bowdoinham, Richmond, Gardiner, Hollowell and Portland. Returning, reach Brunswick in time for the first train to F. P. M.

THROUGH TICKETS between Portland and Gardiner, Hollowell or Augusta, **\$1.00.**

At each Stage station with Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Tusketown, Belfast and Bangor.

JAMES HALL, Supr.

Brunswick, March, 1850.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
SILK AND SHAWL STORE.
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.
IMPROVED and Re-stocked for the Autumn Trade at Reduced Prices. We have just made available Improvements in our novel Silk Embroiderments, and have secured an assortment of
NEW SHAWLS, SILKS,
AND CLOAK GOODS.
That will attract general attention excepting none. We accordingly call the attention of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURCHASERS to our variety of Black and Gold Cloaks, Shawls, and Wraps, all new styles, and all kinds, including the celebrated Bay State Shawls; Fort Cloaks and Scarfs, latest patterns; Thibet Trimmings and Neckties; Silk and Woolen Fabrics for Cloaks and Dresses; Marcelline Silks, and other Goods for Unions and Ladies' Wear; Shawls; Bonnets; Alpines; and a large variety of similar Goods.
We would now stagger our call, we guarantee that you

GIVEN AWAY—**PRESCOTT, No. 2 Muh.**,
Boston, August 23, 1856. L30-36

O.H., for sale by the hbl, at No. 8 Union Block, by
Nov. 5, 1856. 45 **L B HAMLEN.**

14 NUMBER 14

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the sale of LAMON &
CO'S PATENT SUTLYE STONES, UMCINGTO
NEBURG SUITYE STONES, AMERICAN POCKE
T CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED AT WATERBURY, CONN.
TABLE CUTLERY. Butter, Cook, Shave,
Butter Knives, manufactured at the Stillburn's Pat
Work.

Also a good assortment of English Pocket and Table
Cutlery, such as Razors, Straight Razors, Tooth
brushes, Hair Razors, Shaving Brushes, Straps &c
includes Fitchett Matches, Fernwood Cans, Shoe Black
ing Machines, &c. &c. The goods are all new and
he sells so low that the prices are hardly worth mentioning.
at No. 14, Winter St one door north of

Nov. 1, 1850. D. V. F. ORMSBY.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

As above, where persons in want of employment or wishing to hire help, rent, hire, buy or sell tenements, may do so by calling or writing to the office, and paying a small sum of twenty-five cents in advance upon contract.

Latest and Best Collection of Church Music, &c.,
Now Ready.

THE GOLDEN LYRE!

A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, adapted to the various modes of singing, and embracing the great variety of new Anthems, Sentences and Chants, for Choirs, Singing Classes, Musical Associations, and Religious Societies.

BY V. C. TAYLOR,
Author of "The Pastor's Sacred Minstrel," "Choral Anthems &c."

"We have explored his contents enough to dare to speak of it. Mr. Taylor is, himself, the author of a goodly number of the pieces, and we are sure that the

"We welcome the book to be greatly superior to any that has preceded it, and we think it easy claim to be the most important musical book of the century."
[Baron's Musical Times]

"In the selection of poetry, Mr. Taylor manifests an exquisite taste for the choice of the most beautiful, profound, and in giving it appropriate musical expression, shows a power of co-ordination, and a knowledge of the human voice, which is not to be found in any other book of American composition. [N. Y. Rep. Rec.]

"The book is a masterpiece of musical criticism, and we would add our favorable opinion of its merits, the many excellencies it has elicited." [N. Y. Evangelist]

"The book is a masterpiece of musical criticism, and we would add our favorable opinion of its merits, the many excellencies it has elicited." [N. Y. Evangelist]

"Mr. Taylor shows great taste, and no pains have been spared to make the book a masterpiece of musical criticism, and we would add our favorable opinion of its merits, the many excellencies it has elicited." [N. Y. Evangelist]

tiol Free Press.

"It is a collection made with admirable taste, and with scientific knowledge of the whole field of surgery, music. There is a spirit and soul in the composition, which will often reward" (Buffalo Com. Advertiser).

"The tones, Lourens, Dawin, and others in this album are very particularly pleasant with. They stamp the output as a genuine, full-blooded" (Buffalo Com. Advertiser).

"Mr. Taylor is winning for himself an enviable reputation as a composer, and from what we can find, his music is well received, and will exert a powerful influence, which preceded Mr. Cleveland Finlander.

"Mr. Taylor's music, throughout, is of the highest artistic quality, and commands itself to all of us, for its harmony." (Hawthorn Gazette).

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HAWLEY, FULLER & CO., Publishers, 515 N. N. ST.
Hawthorn, Hawthorn, Hawthorn.

New Arrangement and Fare Reduced.

STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD LINE
From Augusta to Portland and Boston
 Via Bath.

On and after Sept. 25th, until further notice, Passengers will be ticketed through from Augusta to Bath, Portland, or Boston, as follows: The steamer J. D. Fiske leaves Augusta every morning at 9 o'clock, touches at Lowell, Gardner and Richmond, and arrives at Bath about noon; the steamer J. D. Fiske leaves Bath for Portland and Boston. Fare to Bath, 25 cents; to Portland \$1; to Boston, \$2. **W. D. ZIMMERMAN**

GRADE, of various qualities, may be found at N. W. COHEN & CO.
 Bridge's Block. **J. W. COHEN**



